

The Hood River Glacier.

It's a Cold Day When We Get Left.

VOL. 8.

HOOD RIVER, OREGON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1896.

NO. 12.

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK

From All Parts of the New World and the Old.

OF INTEREST TO OUR READERS

Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week Cullied From the Telegraph Columns.

At San Antonio de los Baños, a proprietor named Domingo Hernandez, who was 70 years old, has been hanged by the insurgents.

August Florentine, a saloon keeper, was shot and killed at the four-mile house, on the San Bruno road, near San Francisco. The man who shot him is named Jackson.

At the Novelty theater, London, in a stabbing scene, the spring dagger made for stage use failed to act and a actor was stabbed to the heart so that he died in a few minutes.

Senor Marcel de Azacarra, Spanish minister of war, is considering a scheme to introduce conscription in order to facilitate the recruiting of forces for the Spanish army service in Cuba.

Miss Clara Barton, president of the American branch of the Red Cross Society, has started on her return to the United States, her mission of distributing relief to the Armenians having been ended.

A. W. Fawcett, the recently deposed mayor of Tacoma, announces that the fight for occupancy of the office is not yet ended by any means, and that he will immediately carry the contest to the supreme court for settlement.

John Thompson and Jay Leonard were killed by lightning in a violent storm at Sandusky, O. They were working on the new government pier at Cedar Point, with augers in their hands, which attracted the lightning.

The body of a newly born male infant was discovered floating in the Willamette river near New Era one day last week. A coroner's inquest was held over the remains, but nothing was developed which would tend to throw any light upon the mystery, as to why the body of the babe was thrown into the river.

The steam schooner Point Arena, bound from San Francisco to Mendocino, went on the rocks near Point Reyes. Captain Johnson, her master, was on the bridge when she grounded. He at once began to back her, and within ten minutes she was free of the rocks. As soon as the vessel was loosened the water began to rush in through a hole in her port bow, just forward of the forward hold. Captain Johnson headed for San Francisco, and came up under a full head of steam, the pumps being kept in action all the while. By the time she reached the Mission slip, where she was docked, there was four feet of water in her forward hold.

In a severe thunderstorm near Omaha, Neb., three people were killed by lightning.

A dispatch from Neath, announces that forty miners were entombed in the Brincoch pit by an explosion.

Miss Ida Fuller, a New York actress, while in bathing at Manhattan beach, was grasped by an octopus and nearly drowned.

Governor Altgeld has issued a manifesto declaring that eight parks shall constitute a day's work on park improvements in Chicago.

Miss Anna Pritchard, a widow from San Francisco, left \$1,280 in greenbacks done up in a newspaper on the Oakland ferryboat, and has not been able to find the package since.

John Hazel jumped from an Illinois Central passenger train that was running forty miles an hour and was instantly killed. He was in custody of an officer and was wanted for horse-stealing in Missouri.

A detachment of company I, who were guarding the Brown hoisting works, near Cleveland, O., fired upon a mob of strikers and wounded one of them. Excitement runs high, and more trouble is feared.

In Chicago, twelve persons succumbed to the heat in one day. Two or three of these are not expected to recover. It was the hottest day of the year, the signal service thermometer registering ninety-four in the afternoon. Thermometers on the streets registered four and five degrees more than that in the tower.

A bloody affray occurred among a crowd of school boys at Buchville, Ark. Robert Chew and Beuregard Poole became involved in a fight. Friends of the belligerents joined in the fray. Pocket knives were used. Several boys were dangerously wounded. Poole was stabbed in the breast several times and died of his wounds.

The Chicago stock exchange will remain closed until the Moore Bros. failure has been settled. In the closing of the governing committee in the action of the directors is said by some financiers to have averted a panic. "There is no telling where it would have ended," said a member of the stock exchange. "It might have resulted in the ruination of a dozen business houses and banks."

Matabeles Defeated.

Details have been received in Cape Town of a decisive victory won by 700 British troops composing Colonel Plummer's column, over a native force estimated at from 5,000 to 7,000. The latter fought desperately and bravely, charging within a few yards of the British rapid-firing guns. About 500 Matabele warriors were slain during the engagement, which lasted several hours. About thirty of the British soldiers and six officers were killed and 50 wounded.

A Wife-Murderer Hanged.

Charles Thiede was hanged in the yard of the county jail, at Salt Lake. The execution was witnessed by a large number of people. It is the second hanging in the history of Utah. Thiede, who was a saloon keeper, was convicted of murdering his wife on the night of April 30th, 1894, by nearly severing her head from her body with a knife. He asserted his innocence to the last.

Will Traverse the Globe.

Miss Clara Parish, the seventh and youngest W. C. T. U. round-the-world missionary, has left Paris, Ill., for St. Louis, starting on her trip around the world. She will be given a big reception there. She will lecture at several points in the West, and will sail from San Francisco for Japan August 26. She will take about two years to make the trip.

American Money Blacklisted.

The Montreal chamber of commerce has passed a resolution expressing approval of the action of the banks in that district in charging the discounts of 10 per cent on all American money. It also issued a warning to merchants, farmers and the public generally not to accept American money upon any consideration.

Fatal Kansas City Fire.

One man was killed outright, one perhaps fatally injured and five others sustained more or less serious injuries in a fire which started in Swift's packing plant in Kansas City, Mo. The property loss is nearly \$100,000. Joseph Hoblowitz, a night watchman, was suffocated or burned to death.

A Fatal Conflagration.

A disastrous fire occurred in a factory in Christiania, Norway, and before it was extinguished, several buildings were destroyed. A falling wall killed six men and thirteen others were seriously hurt, of which three have since died. It is believed that three children have perished in the ruins.

A Reverend Poisoner.

Rev. J. C. Hull, a preacher, was arrested in St. Paul at the request of his wife, charged with attempting to kill her by administering poison in repeated small doses. Hull is prominent in St. Paul church circles.

Held Up by Robbers.

James A. Campbell, a Honolulu millionaire, who disappeared from San Francisco, returned with a bullet hole through his hat and an exciting tale about an adventure with robbers. Campbell says that while he was drinking in a private room in a saloon he was confronted by two masked men, who demanded money. The millionaire refused the demand, and in the fight that followed a bullet went through his hat. Campbell says he was robbed and kept a prisoner for two days. When released he was given a nickel for his car fare.

A Race War Threatened.

A war between whites and negroes is imminent in Polk county, Ark., on the line of construction of the Arkansas & Fort Smith railroad. It seems that the hardy old mountaineers of that section have not allowed any negroes to stop in that section for several years. The contractors building the road have employed colored labor. Trouble is feared and the contractors have hired guards to protect the negroes.

Floods in Nicaragua.

Rains have caused the rivers Rama and Suquia, in Nicaragua to rise rapidly, and the panic stricken inhabitants of El Rama have taken to the high ground and on board steamers. Nearly all buildings in the latter place were destroyed. Plantations near the town were ruined and the damage is estimated at \$1,000,000.

Pursuit Is Abandoned.

Pursuit of the bandits who held up the Wilhoit stage has been abandoned, as their trail was lost in the mountains about fifteen miles from where the crime was committed, making it well nigh impossible to further trace them.

Nicaragua Must Give Up.

A government organ declares that if Nicaragua refuses to relinquish Islas Mangla, which she seized contrary to the wishes of the inhabitants, the Colombian cabinet will regard the refusal as a casus belli.

Boy Murderer Surrenders.

Amos Decker, the boy who murdered a playmate near Findlay, O., has given himself up to the authorities. He successfully eluded capture for several days by hiding in a corn field, but hunger drove him out.

The Boiler Exploded.

A traction engine boiler exploded on a farm near Anderson, Ind., and one man was instantly killed and several others seriously injured.

THROWS OUT A FEELER

Spain Talks of Issuing a Memorandum.

THEY RODE TO THEIR DEATH

A Trolley Car Ran Away and Jumped the Track, Killing Seven Persons and Injuring Many Others.

London, Aug. 12.—The Standard has a dispatch from Madrid, which says:

"The government has prepared a memorandum, carefully worded, so as not to give offense to President Cleveland and the American nation, detailing the history of the Cuban trouble and of Spain's relations with the American republic, and suggesting to the powers mediation with the view of pressing America to a stricter observance of neutrality. As the result of a long interview between the Duke of Tetuan, minister of foreign affairs, and United States Minister Taylor today, however, it is stated in official circles, the government has decided not to send the memorandum to the powers.

Rode to Their Death.

Lancaster, Pa., Aug. 12.—A runaway trolley car on the Columbia & Donegal railway last night killed seven persons, and injured fifty more. The brake rigging broke on a steep grade. There were about ninety passengers, who became panic-stricken. The car was running a mile a minute when it struck a sharp curve and left the track. It ran across the turnpike, struck a tree, and tumbled over into the ditch.

Henry Smith, an iron-worker, of Columbia, was instantly killed by a piece of wood which pierced his head. Albert Felinger, the minkerman, was crushed to death; W. A. Pinkerton, of Columbia, a boy, met a similar fate. Chief Burgess H. H. Heiss, of Columbia, who was riding on the rear platform, jumped before the car left the track and his neck was broken. William Metzger, of Columbia, had both legs crushed, and died a few hours after the amputation. W. J. Ludlow, of Seagirt, N. J., died at the hospital. Mrs. Eliza Fitzgerald, of Lancaster, had the left side of her head crushed and died this morning.

ENTOMBED IN THE ICE.

Falls into a Crevasse Crossing the Cook's Inlet Glacier.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 12.—Edward Keenah, formerly a resident of Portland, engaged in the contracting business, and who moved to this city at the time of the big fire, has met a horrible death among the glaciers of Alaska, being literally entombed in the ice.

Advices received by the steamer Wilapa, arrived on the Sound from Alaska, say:

"A prospector named Edward Keenah, of Seattle, fell through a crevasse of a glacier at Cook's Inlet, near Twenty-Mile creek, at the head of Turnagain arm, July 4. He, with a party of eight other prospectors, was walking across the great ice field. A thin sheet of ice hid from view a crack about three feet in width. The party approached diagonally, the head man carrying a gun across both shoulders, when he and the next in line, Keenah, suddenly slipped through the thin coating of ice and disappeared in the chasm below. Their wild cries barely prevented some of the others meeting with a similar fate. The gun fell crossways four or five feet below the surface and enabled one of the men to be rescued. But the other prospector, Keenah, fell over seventy-five feet and was tightly jammed between the diverging walls of ice. His voice could be distinctly heard as he directed the movements of his would-be rescuers in their fruitless efforts to raise him out of the coffin of ice. Blankets were torn up and tied into long strands and Keenah fastened one end around his body, but the force of the fall had jammed him so tightly between the frozen perpendicular walls of ice and the chill so benumbed his body and exhausted his vitality that the combined efforts of his partners could not raise him from the frozen tomb.

"Gradually his voice became weaker and more indistinct, his efforts for self-preservation grew feebler, and one hour and ten minutes from the time the accident happened the last faint sound from below was heard and death quickly rescued the spirit from suffering.

"Keenah was an elderly man, and belonged in Seattle, where he has a son employed in the postoffice department. A miner from Cook's Inlet is taking a farewell message from the dying father to the son.

"A party has been organized to hunt for Keenah's remains, but little hopes are entertained of their recovery, owing to the almost inaccessible country in which the unfortunate man perished."

Suicided.

Baker City, Or., Aug. 12.—Edward Boyer, of Upper Burnt river, aged 24, shot and killed himself in the presence of Miss McClannahan, his affianced, because his parents opposed their marriage. He left letters explaining his action.

WENT TO SEE M'KINLEY.

Bryan Reception Committee Visits the Republican Nominee.

Canton, O., Aug. 12.—The Bryan reception committee from Pittsburg, composed of about sixty prominent Democrats of that city, headed by County Chairman Howley, arrived at Canton at noon today, and, finding that they had nearly two hours to wait before the Bryan train arrived, decided to call upon Major McKinley.

Morris Forster acted as spokesman. He said he believed that any candidate for the presidency was worthy of the greatest respect of every one regardless of political affiliations. In response, McKinley said:

"I am deeply grateful to receive this friendly visit from the Bryan reception committee. Although we are of different political belief, we are as American citizens proud of our country and believe in common that we have now and will continue to have in the future, the best government in the world. I sincerely thank you, gentlemen, for this visit, and assure you it gives me great pleasure."

At the conclusion of a brief address McKinley greeted each member of the delegation in person.

Chinese Laborers Attacked.

Sissons, Cal., Aug. 12.—A demonstration was held in Sissons yesterday against the Chinese laborers employed in the new McCloud river railroad to the Fall river timber belt. A crowd of white men, consisting of laborers, tramps and men out of work, gathered and incited each other to riot. After dark Sunday evening, a large crowd left for the railroad camp, four miles from here. They drove the Chinese, about forty in number, with their equipment, from camp to McCloud river, five miles away. Several Chinese were bruised with stones and clubs, but none were seriously hurt. Lumber Van Arsdale, of the Siskiyou Lumber Company, which is building the road, says the Chinese were employed because it is necessary to finish the road this season. He prefers white labor if they will work steadily. The Chinese get the same wages as white men, except board. Sheriff Hobbs, of Yreka, will be asked for deputies to protect the road, and the Chinese will return to work. No further trouble is anticipated.

Torpedo Boat Ericsson Damaged.

New York, Aug. 12.—An accident which caused upwards of \$10,000 damage occurred at the navy yard in Brooklyn Saturday night. The scene of the disaster was the drydock built about seven years ago. A wave caused by the heavy steamer forced itself past the drydock and capsized it, throwing it into the dock and allowing the water to rush in, which is the cause of the damage. The force of the water caused the moorings of the torpedo boat Ericsson and the boat was hurled against about 12 feet of the dock, carrying away about 12 feet of the forward end of the boat.

The monitors Puritan and Terror also broke their cables. The boats were not seriously injured, however. A court of inquiry will be held to determine who is responsible.

The Contribution Was Large.

Old Orchard, Me., Aug. 12.—At the Christian Alliance meeting here Sunday the contributions in cash and checks and jewelry handed up to the platform reached the amazing total of \$101,500. When Dr. W. L. Lanchester stepped forward to make the announcement he said:

"Such a contribution in the cause of Jesus Christ has never before been known."

Last year the contributions at the same place amounted to \$70,000, and that was said to be the high water mark. The Christian Alliance meeting began two weeks ago, and the attendance has been enormous. The largest single contribution was one of \$25,000 made by an estate, the name of which was not made known. From this splendid gift the amounts ranged all the way to a few cents.

Leaped From a Lofty Steeple.

Vienna, Aug. 12.—A shocking case of suicide occurred here. The act was committed by a leap from the lofty steeple of St. Stephen's cathedral. The victim was a young man named Egidius Leiss, the son of a shoemaker. He took a ticket to mount the tower at the same time as a party of English tourists. After he had reached the historical spot half way up there, during the last siege of Vienna by the Turks, in 1683, Count Starhemberg, the commander of the city, sat in order to watch the movements of the besiegers, young Leiss threw himself from the cathedral, breaking his neck, so that death was instantaneous.

More Carson Crookedness.

San Francisco, Aug. 12.—It has developed that Harry K. Brown, exchange clerk of the Bullion & Exchange bank of Carson, Nev., who left that city suddenly about two months ago, is a defaulter to a large amount. He robbed the institution in which he was employed of nearly \$75,000.

The proposed railway up the Jungfrau, Switzerland, will be 12.3 kilometers long, and will cost 8,000,000 francs. To pay, it would have to carry 17,000 passengers a year.

RAN ASHORE IN A FOG

Steamer St. Paul on the Rocks at Point Pinos, Cal.

PASSENGERS SAFELY LANDED

There Were About Fifty on Board—The Vessel Will Probably Be a Total Wreck—Help Being Rendered.

Monterey, Cal., Aug. 11.—The Pacific Coast Steamship Company's steamer St. Paul, bound for San Francisco, ran ashore at 10:30 o'clock last night, near Moss beach, and is now wedged on the rocks on which she struck. The forty passengers on board were safely landed at 4 o'clock this morning, and most of them took the afternoon train for San Francisco. The first news of the accident was brought to the company's offices in this city by seven passengers, who walked from the beach and arrived here at 4 o'clock this morning.

The boat is lying on her port side and does not move an inch. It is feared she cannot be pulled off. The crew will probably stay on board tonight, as the bay is smooth.

In her position, and in the manner of running ashore, the St. Paul's case is much like that of the wrecked Columbia. The officers have been instructed to say nothing regarding the wreck. On board are nearly 200 head of cattle and 600 sacks of wool and grain.

There are many rumors current as to the cause of the disaster. One story is that the captain struck a rock, and, fearing the boat would sink, ran her ashore for safety. Others say the captain missed his bearings, mistaking Point Cypress for Point Pinos, and ran ashore, thinking he was going into Monterey.

The latest reports from the boat were to the effect that the water is getting higher, and at least six feet of water is in the hold.

RECORDS OF THE PAST.

Forgotten Documents Found by the Venezuela Commission.

Washington, Aug. 11.—During the past month the work of the Venezuela boundary commission has entered upon a new stage. Heretofore, the efforts of the commissioners have been directed mainly to securing the evidence upon which the final reports is to be based. The work from now on will largely consist of classifying the information already obtained. The British government, it is presumed, has put into its two voluminous bluebooks all the information upon which it relies in support of its claims. The Venezuela government has done the same in its three volumes of transcripts from the Spanish archives. Independently of this, the commission has been searching on its own account. The congressional library in Washington and many public and private libraries in various parts of the country have been ransacked for historical and cartographical information. The archives at the Hague have been gone through with a thoroughness that not even the zeal of Great Britain or Venezuela has heretofore attempted, and as a result important documents, which the world thought lost or destroyed have been unearthed. This work, although not yet terminated, is nearing completion.

For some months past, Sir Clement R. Markham, president of the Royal Geographical Society, has been in correspondence with the secretary of the commission, and has furnished valuable information on the subject of the Schomburgk line, accompanying it by copies of maps on file in the colonial office, some of which have never been published. While information is looked for from Rome, from The Hague and possibly from other places, the bulk of the evidence is now to determine what that evidence establishes.

In order to solve this problem, a number of preliminary reports are being prepared. Among those may be mentioned special reports upon the geographical and physical characteristics of the region in dispute; reports upon the evidence presented by the 800 or more maps which have been published, reports upon the facts of occupancy and settlement as given by historians, and separate reports upon the same facts as developed by the documents from Dutch and Spanish archives; critiques upon the arguments of the British and Venezuelan governments as they appear in the British bluebook and in the Venezuela brief. These reports are being prepared for the most part by the commissioners at their respective summer homes.

President Brewer spent several days this week at the office of the commission in Washington. He was joined on Thursday by Mr. Hallett Provost, the secretary, and the two spent the day in consultation. President Brewer has gone on to his home in Vermont, and the secretary will remain in Washington some days.

Fears a Conflict.

Madrid, Aug. 11.—Senor Sagasta, the well-known liberal leader, in an interview on the Spanish outlook, said that he feared, like Senor Canovas, the premier, a conflict with the United States.

ACROSS THE ISTHMUS.

English Syndicate Secures Important Railway Concessions.

San Francisco, Aug. 12.—Information has just been received of the greatest interest to San Francisco and the Pacific coast, in its relations to the problems of freight and transportation. An English syndicate, at the head of which is Sir Wheatman Pearson, M. P. for Colchester, has just concluded a lease with the Mexican government of the Tehuantepec isthmus railway. The terms of the lease include an agreement on the part of the syndicate to finish the work already well advanced for the improvement of the harbor of Coatzacoalco, at the terminus of the road, and to construct the harbor works at Salina Cruz, the western terminus, which were included in the original plans, but which the Mexican government has so far been unable to execute. The road itself will be greatly improved and put in the condition of a first-class line. A line of ships, plying between Salina Cruz and San Francisco, will be put on, and deliver freight to the many lines plying on the Gulf of Mexico.

A determined effort will be made to secure the freight and low-priced passenger traffic of San Francisco. On the other side of the isthmus, it is expected to get the bulk of the European fine freight, such as dry goods, which now come by steamship to New Orleans and by rail to San Francisco. That the syndicate means business is shown by the fact that it intends to spend large amounts in harbor improvements. On the gulf side, the Mexican government has constructed jetties similar to those at the mouth of the Mississippi, by which entrance to the Coatzacoalco river is gradually being deepened so as to admit the largest ocean-going vessels. Comparatively little will be required to complete these works. The syndicate's contract calls for the expenditure of \$150,000.

On the Pacific side the port of Salina Cruz is nothing but an open roadstead. There was an iron pier extending to twenty-seven feet of water but the storm in which the Colima went down destroyed it, and all freight has to be lightered, often under unfavorable conditions. The character of the coast and bay is such that a very fine, commodious harbor can be created artificially, but the expense will be great.

The syndicate has undertaken this expense, and expects to spend \$10,000,000 to build breakwaters, wharves, docks and warehouses. This is even more than the original designs, made when the railroad was completed, called for. But the understanding is that the works to be created shall make this the finest harbor on the Pacific coast outside of San Francisco. What concessions the syndicate gets in return for these expenditures is not known, but it is not believed that they are unfavorable to the Mexican government, which built and owns the road, and has been operating it since its completion, because President Diaz has steadfastly refused offers to lease it from various corporations. He was not given sufficient assurances that it would remain an independent competitive line.

Spaniards Outgeneraled.

New York, Aug. 12.—On the steamer Niagara, which reached this port today, from Santiago de Cuba, were a Cuban and son of General Lucret, of the Cuban army. They were obliged to leave the island for their own safety, and with the greatest difficulty managed to reach the steamer at San Diego, from a small boat. They were sequestered in the stateroom until the steamer left. General Lucret had inflicted considerable damage to the Spanish lines of transportation by the use of dynamite. Captain-General Weyler warned Lucret that unless he ceased that mode of warfare, the government would retaliate by blowing up the residence of his family near Santiago. The family immediately abandoned their home.

Other passengers arriving by the Niagara report that the Spanish troops suffered crushing defeat in a battle near Santiago July 28, with insurgent troops. Generals Gomez and Garcia immediately gathered troops and succeeded in engaging the Spanish columns before they could effect a junction. Hospitals and private houses in Santiago were reported filled with wounded Spaniards.

Immigrant Business.

Chicago, Aug. 12.—The North German Lloyd and Hamburg-American Steamship Companies have resolved to make Galveston one of their ports, but in so doing they have agreed with the Western railroads not to ticket immigrants for points west of Louisiana and Texas. The trans-Atlantic steamship lines have asked the Western roads to withdraw their immigrant agents from Europe, abolish their immigrant clearing-house at New York, and allow the steamship companies to handle and divide this traffic in Europe and at New York. The Western roads are willing to do this, providing the steamship companies withdraw their immigrant agent from the territory west of Chicago. The whole matter will be considered at a meeting of the railroad and steamship companies next month.

About 4,000 women are graduates of the principal colleges for women. Probably another 4,000 graduated from co-educational institutions.